

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Shocking Crime

IT is doubtful whether Peking's reply to the British note of protest over the shooting down of the C.P.A. airliner last Friday will throw much light on the identity of the fighter aircraft responsible. Peking will naturally want to disclaim any association with the action and the peculiar colour and markings of the attackers will suffice to give the Chinese Communist authorities all the protection they require to convince that glib part of world opinion that the aircraft were not theirs. The fact that the aircraft were propeller-driven is another puzzling feature but this is only because in recent years we have associated Communist air power in the Far East with the MIG jet fighter. But this is not to say that Communist China does not have propeller-driven planes. Captain Philip Blown has said the aircraft were of a foreign make. All but the Communist countries in the Far East are equipped either with British or American warplanes—with the possible exception of Vietnam which may have a few aircraft of French manufacture; the only other exception is that there may be one or two countries still flying aircraft of Japanese or German manufacture of World War II vintage—but this is a very remote possibility.

THE British Government is satisfied that the two fighters could not have been from anywhere but Communist China of which Hainan Island is a part. Accordingly it has lodged a protest. The attackers could not have failed to notice the large Union Jack or the company's name painted on the airliner. The airliner was also flying well within the international air corridor which has been re-defined since the Communists occupied Hainan Island. The attack was therefore a dastardly, shocking crime involving the wanton murder of men, women and children and can only be condemned in the strongest terms. It is not for us to search for mitigating excuses for the attack, although the strange colour and markings of the fighter planes do pose some intriguing questions. A deliberate plot cannot be ruled out of consideration, but again it is doubtful whether any explanation of this point will ever be forthcoming.

IT is possible that if the aircraft were manned by Chinese Communist or Russian pilots the attack could have been perpetrated without the connivance of the Peking authorities (but this in no way mitigates the offence), for the attack, following so soon upon Mr. Chou En-lai's recent encouraging statements on better peace prospects in the Far East, invests his words with a hollow mockery and turns the man into something of a hypocrite. A pertinent question at this stage is: does Peking really mean what it is saying when it makes such statements as "as long as all peace-loving people make untiring efforts, peace can be assured"? (Chou En-lai, on the day of the attack). And if this is taken together with Peking's recent demands for "liberation" of Formosa, it would rather suggest that contrary to all our hopes of a new era of peace in the Far East, dangerous tensions will continue to inflame the local situation. To many the attack has dealt a severe blow to their hopes for the future. The impression is harden that "this is all that we can expect from the Communists". Nor would it appear to be too cynical a view to take.

U.S.A. MAY PROTEST TO RED CHINA

Sir Winston Summons His Cabinet

The latest developments from London and Washington over the shooting down of a Cathay Pacific airliner near Hainan Island on Friday by two "unidentified" aircraft were:

- The United States will probably join Britain in protesting against the attack and will demand compensation for the survivors of those killed. Three Americans were among those who lost their lives.
- Sir Winston Churchill has called a cabinet meeting today to discuss the incident.
- The Foreign Office indicated yesterday that the British note of protest had demanded full compensation for those who lost their lives in the attack and for the loss of the airliner.

Washington, July 24.

The United States will probably join Britain in protesting to Communist China against the attack in which two unidentified planes shot down a British airliner and killed three Americans, officials said today.

There was no doubt in official quarters that the United States would demand heavy compensation from Communist China for the survivors of those killed.

Indemnity also may be sought for three Americans injured.

Officials said an angry protest might be sent to Peking as soon as an official investigation of the incident is completed.

The United States has no diplomatic representation in Communist China, but could send the note via British diplomatic channels. It may also protest to Moscow if it is found that Russia was in any way involved in the attack.

SENT TWO CARRIERS

Britain already has lodged a protest against the attack.

The importance of the United States attaches to the incident was shown in the dispatch of two aircraft carriers to the scene to aid the rescue operations.

The ships were already operating in the area on routine manoeuvres. Defence Secretary Charles E. Wilson ordered them to "provide fighter cover, over the rescue operations to prevent interference."

The action may have stemmed from reports that Communist China had warned it would fire on any rescue planes that attempted to land in the area.

A TALKING POINT

It was expected that the United States will use the incident as a talking point in its effort to line up other free nations in a Southeast Asian defence system.

The attack also is likely to work against Red China's hopes of obtaining membership in the United Nations this autumn, officials said.

The Voice of America has been broadcasting a statement by the Secretary of State Mr. John Foster Dulles saying the airliner "was deliberately shot down" while on a routine flight from Bangkok to Hong Kong.

Diplomatic circles consider the incident particularly significant in that it came hard on the heels of the Geneva conference where the Indo-China cease-fire was arranged.

"GRAVEST VIEW"

They pointed to the Russian and Communist Chinese statements of less than a week ago claiming peaceful intentions and holding out the possibility of peaceful co-existence between the East and West.

There was no information in Washington on the present whereabouts of the two carriers sent to the crash scene. It was presumed they would return to routine duty once the rescue operations were completed.

In his statement on the incident, Mr. Dulles said the United States "takes the gravest view of this action of further barbarism for which the Chinese Communist regime must be held responsible."

He said "The action to be taken by the United States will be subsequently announced."

A State Department spokesman said today it has not yet been determined what the action will be. Other sources said, however, an official protest to Red China is almost a certainty.

Mr. Dulles's statement was issued near the end of a high

level conference at the State Department. The Department did not reveal who attended the meeting but there were indications it was a meeting of the National Security Council, the nation's top defence planning body.—United Press.

CABINET SUMMONED

London, July 25.

The Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill has called for a full cabinet meeting tomorrow morning to discuss the shooting down of a British airliner by two "unidentified" aircraft near Hainan Island.

He conferred with the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, by telephone today.

Mr. Eden remained in London to study the latest Soviet note, also expected to be considered by the full Cabinet tomorrow, and to follow the latest diplomatic dispatches from Hong Kong.

Although the contents of the British note has not been revealed, a Foreign Office spokesman said: "I think you can safely assume that compensation for the plane and for the missing passengers was demanded."

MOST SERIOUS

For Britain, anxious to establish closer contacts with the Chinese Communists, the attack last Friday was the most serious Far Eastern incident since a Red Chinese gunboat shot up a Hong Kong Naval patrol ship last autumn.

But China has never settled Britain's compensation demands for the gunboat incident.

Speculation in London that the sudden attack was a "mistake" and the result of a "local decision" did little to calm the concern at the shooting down of a plane which flies regularly over the route.—United Press.

NO MENTION

London, July 25.

The New China News Agency today quoted the recent shooting down of an American built Chinese Nationalist plane as an example of the Communist "determination to safeguard the security of our country."

The agency statement, one of many similar ones issued in the past few days, made no reference to Friday's shooting down of a British Skyraider.

"If the United States imperialists order the Chiang Kai-shek brigades to send any more planes in provocative action against us, we will shoot them down as we have done before," the agency said.—Reuters.

1,800 Die In Tibet Floods

New Delhi, July 25.

At least 1,800 people are believed to have perished in floods at the Tibetan town of Gyantse, according to reports received tonight.

Officials of the Indian trade representative known as Fort Gyantse were reported to have been swept away by raging floodwaters. The body of the Indian trade representative was among those recovered.

The floods were reported to have occurred on July 17. In addition, damage to crops was reported and livestock was carried away.

The floods had started to go down when, last Friday, the Chinese Nationalist air force shot down a British Skyraider.

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A NEW THEORY

Why Dr Otto John Went East

Berlin, July 26.

A new possible explanation of the disappearance of the West German security chief, Dr Otto John, has been given in Berlin.

The explanation starts with some known facts.

On Tuesday, July 20, at 11 a.m., Dr John was present at a ceremony in memory of the men shot by the Nazis after the bomb plot against Hitler.

He was seen standing before the monument recently erected in the former Nazi War Ministry in Bendlers Strasse.

His emotions were obvious. Several times he was unable to contain his tears.

Exactly ten years before, when news came that Hitler survived the bomb explosion, the plotters knew that the failure was tantamount to a sentence of death for each of them.

NOT SUSPECTED

Yet Dr John succeeded in leaving the Ministry.

He was not immediately suspected and was able to take a plane to Madrid where he became a representative of the German airline, Lufthansa.

But his younger brother was arrested a few days later and was hanged from a butcher's hook.

Throughout his day of memories ten years later, Dr John fell prey to extreme depression according to his wife.

His decision to go to East Germany was made in the evening. At 8 p.m. he took a taxi to a doctor friend. He knew that the doctor had contacts with the East, and that he could help him in his plans.

COULD NOT PASS

Dr John himself could not pass across the demarcation line into the Soviet zone either by taxi or in his official car. But it was possible in somebody else's company.

It is explained that Dr Wolgemuth was afraid of compromising himself. He refused to drive Dr John into the Soviet sector.

Dr John's disappearance was announced on July 22.

It was said earlier that the Communists were blackmailing him, even that he was a Communist agent himself.

Another theory was that he fell into a trap and that Dr Wolgemuth hypnotized him.

It explains his motives, Dr John said that he had watched former Nazis re-emerging into public life throughout West Germany, adding that he found them even in his own service.—France-Press.

BRITAIN BLAMED

London, July 25.

The newspaper Sunday Express charged today that "vexatious" Dr Otto John, who vanished into East Berlin with a pleasure-loving German doctor, was appointed Germany's security chief on the insistence of the British Government.

The Express openly censured the disappearance of John and Dr Wolfgang Wohlgemuth, who sought equally the company of fun-loving women and men, with the flight of British diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean.

"If any this is a MacLean and Burgess plot over again," Express foreign editor, Ian Colvin said in a signed article.

"But what is serious is that once again a man known to have been inadequate for his job was kept too long in a vital position by the influence of the British Foreign Office."

Then the "British" Government nominated him for the West German security post, despite the opposition of German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

"Adenauer was overruled and John went into the top post in the West German directorate of security. With the backing of Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, British High Commissioner, the Express said.

"The whole career of this man is riddled with question marks and the British Foreign Office cannot entirely escape responsibility for John's fate."

John was in the post he occupied with such little distinction until he disappeared on the morning of July 22.

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It was said earlier that the Communists were blackmailing him, even that he was a Communist agent himself.

"Tiny's" Baby Makes His Debut



"Tiny" the Californian Sea Lion at the London Zoo, Regent's Park, is the proud mother of a male baby, born a fortnight ago, which has just made its first public appearance, much to the delight of the Zoo visitors.—London Express Photo.

Terrorists Blamed For Huge Fire In Morocco

1,500 People Left Homeless

Maknes, Morocco, July 25.

Fire swept a suburb of Morocco before dawn today leaving at least 1,500 persons homeless, police reported.

Police said they believed the fire was set by Moroccan terrorists in the latest incident of a violent campaign to win self-rule from the French.

The fire started at 3.30 p.m. local time in the Bordj Moulay Aamar area of Maknes, a poor and overcrowded shanty-town. Violent winds fanned the flames which swept through the flimsy area, destroying three quarters of the buildings in the suburbs. Fifteen hundred people were left without shelter and three are known to have died. Police believed the death toll may be higher.

FOREST BLAZE

Just outside Maknes, other arsonists started blazes in the forests.

By early today nearly 200 acres of timber land had gone up in flames despite the efforts of hastily summoned fire-fighters from neighbouring areas.

A third blaze destroyed half the wheat crop on a farm in the Maules De Feves region.

In Casablanca, the worst went out last night, fobbing off Arabs to buy cold drinks, presumably because the bottled fruit juices and lemonades are French-made.

The word was spread by young Moroccans in two who threatened reprisals for any Arabs seen buying the refreshing bottled drinks.

The extreme nationalists also have banned tobacco—because that is a French monopoly—and many a Moroccan has been shot.

CONGRATULATIONS TO HO CHI MINH

Moscow, July 25.

The press showed today that the Chinese and the President of the Supreme Soviet had sent congratulations to Ho Chi Minh on the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

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French Politicians Favour New Soviet Proposals

Meknes, Morocco, July 25.

Many French politicians, including several of the Prime Minister's advisers, today urged that France should accept the latest Soviet proposal for a conference on a European collective security pact.

However, authorised French sources said tonight the Soviet proposal was being studied and France would act in concert with its allies on the matter.

The Prime Minister, M. Pierre Mendes-France, has not yet allowed his personal opinion of the new Soviet note to become known. He put off work on his "economic new deal" programme today to discuss it with Foreign Office officials.

Many of his advisers hope the dynamic Premier will repeat his recent success in persuading the United States to take part in the final stages of the Indo-China conference, by obtaining American participation in the proposed European talks. It was understood that if he decided to make such an attempt, M. Mendes-France would be prepared to fly to Washington for talks with President Eisenhower and Mr. John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State.

One reason why people here believe that there is a new chance for "peaceful co-existence" in Europe is the oscillatory attitude which it is considered Mr. Molotov, the Russian Foreign Minister, adopted at Geneva.

CHANCES REDUCED

As things stand now, the Russian move has further reduced the already slim chance of EDC in its unmodified form being ratified by the French Parliament.

Some officials claim there are 262 pro-EDC deputies in the National Assembly, 269 against, 52 doubtful, and 44 determined to abstain. They claimed that the 52 doubtfuls will finally agree to ratification and that therefore EDC may get through.

But a "neutral" member of the Cabinet expressed the view that on a straight vote, ratification would be rejected by 30 votes. Even if the Lower House accepted it, the treaty must go through the Senate, where it will almost certainly be rejected by an absolute majority. Then the Lower House would have to revoke ratification by an absolute majority, which even the treaty advocates regard as almost impossible.—Reuters, & France-Press.

TO START TALKS

Washington, July 25.

The United States will begin consultations with Great Britain and France tomorrow on a formal reply to the Soviet Union's note, it was learned today.

Parliamentary factions which oppose German rearmament and French membership of the Supranational European Army are expected to demand the possibility of an agreement which would make the European

4,000-Year Old Tomb Found

Cairo, July 25.

A 4,000-year-old tomb bearing hieroglyphic inscriptions was discovered near the village of Mit Rahina, about one and a half kilometres from Sakkarah, yesterday.

Road repairmen who were digging in the area stumbled on a big, flat stone which revealed a narrow corridor when it was removed.

The tomb is located near the end of the corridor.

The Government's Antiquities Department immediately banned all public access to the area until excavations are completed.

Mit Rahina is described by Egyptologists as "one of the Pharaoh's necropolis."

Archaeologist Zakari Ghoneim, who discovered the unfinished pyramid at Sakkarah, surveyed the tomb which is located on the same site as his excavations.

The results of his examination are expected to be known shortly.—United Press.

SEAL SWIMS UP THE THAMES

London, July 25.

A seal swimming strongly up the Thames towards London surprised fishermen on the estuary banks today.

The seal was spotted within a few miles of the capital.

No ship was by a seal had been seen in the Thames within living memory.—France-Press.

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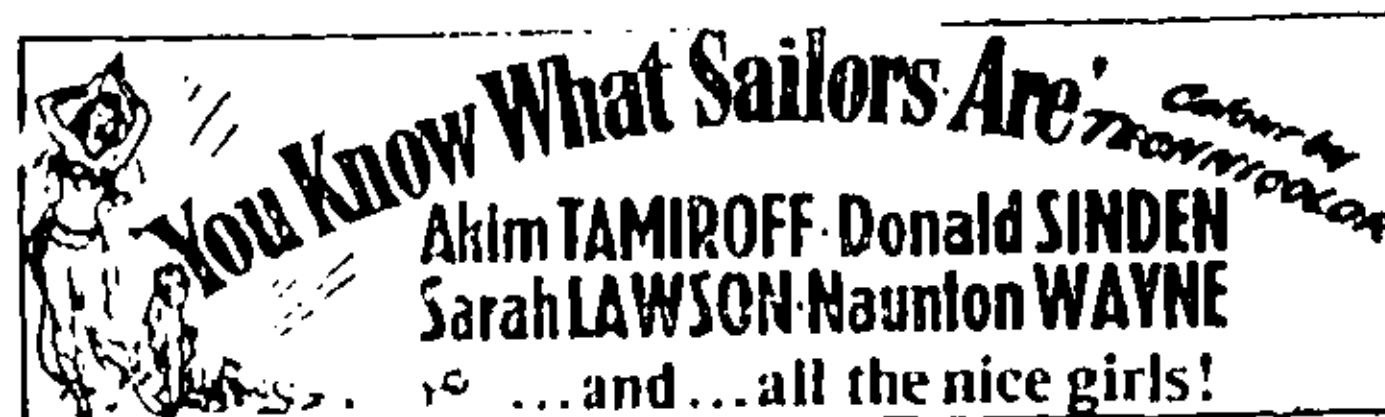
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Princess Alexandra plays croquet with her mother, the Duchess of Kent, in the grounds of The Coppins at Iwer. — Reuterphoto.

Czech Arsenal Producing New Weapons

Vienna, July 26.

Czechoslovak factories are producing, under Soviet supervision, the latest jet fighters, Soviet-type tanks, the famous Soviet rocket-artillery and other newer and more powerful weapons, according to reports reaching here from usually well informed sources.

The reports indicate that Czechoslovakia is fast becoming the great arsenal of the People's Democracies. Arms made in Czechoslovak factories have been traced, the reports claim, to Communist China, North Korea, Indo-China and other modern battle fields.

Referring to the modern weapons which Czechoslovakia is now said to be producing, Dr. Alexej Cepak, the Minister of Defence, declared in a speech to the Tenth Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party: "There are few countries in the world which could successfully produce these complicated modern weapons."

"The weapons which our armaments industry is producing far surpass any which the capitalist lands are producing or can produce."

Czechoslovakia's role as an arsenal is not new. Already, between the two World Wars, the Skoda works became the great arsenal of the Little Entente countries, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Czechoslovakia, and the Nazis built expanded this industry and forced it to work for them. Since the end of World War II, it has been developed to supplement the requirements of the Soviet Union and supply the satellite states in Europe and Asia with modern weapons, many of them made under Soviet licence.

MODERN WEAPONS

Dr. Cepak himself told the Tenth Congress that the modern weapons which Czechoslovakia is supplying to the Communist armies of the world include "tanks, modern jet aircraft, motor vehicles, equipment for military engineers, transport equipment and similar military material."

Seven lorries, 80-mm anti-aircraft guns, MIG-15 single seaters and other jet-propelled planes are said to have been among Czechoslovakia's exports to the Far East.

According to unconfirmed reports reaching Vienna, a regiment of Czech atomic artillery is being formed near Kosice. It will be equipped with Soviet-type artillery and atomic rocket projectiles. The reports state that a special testing ground is being constructed at the foot of the Tatras Mountains for testing these projectiles.

Military experts here in Vienna say that it is well known that the Germans turned over a number of Czechoslovak factories to the production of poison gas. Among these was the "Povazska Chemické Zavody" at Zilina, which produced mustard gas. In February this year, they say, an exhibition was held at Jihlava at which "various kinds of explosive, incendiary and chemical war materials" were shown.

TOXIC GAS

Reports which have reached Vienna recently from Prague but which it has proved impossible yet to confirm, have said that Czechoslovakia is now producing a new type of toxic gas. This "new" gas is called "Pravda" and all the equipment is of Soviet origin. Situated near Sambova, 100 kilometres (60 miles) north-east of Prague, it is said to employ 1,000 workers, 500 of whom are women.

THE CHURCHILL RIDDLE

COMMONS ENTER LAST WEEK BEFORE RECESS

London, July 25.

The British Parliament enters its last week before summer vacation tomorrow still seeking the answer to a great riddle—when will Sir Winston Churchill retire?

The Prime Minister will be within a month of 80 when members meet again in October. At present they know as much and as little of his intentions as they did a year ago. Then his collapse through nervous fatigue convinced the prophets he was finished and emboldened them to name Mr R. A. Butler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as his successor.

Mr Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, was at that time recovering slowly from a grave illness, which was generally thought to have prejudiced his chances of falling heir to the Churchill mantle.

Today, Sir Winston Churchill seems in better form than before his illness. Mr Eden, recovered, is back in his place as Deputy Prime Minister, and has just played a vital role in the Geneva conference, and Mr Butler seems likely to remain Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, directing the country's economic destinies.

Mr Eden will undoubtedly succeed Sir Winston Churchill. The only imponderable remains—when?

The prophets have unsuccessfully tried date after date. Unhappily, they now say it may be in the long summer recess, on the Prime Minister's 80th birthday, in November, or at the end of the year.

If Lady Churchill and Sir Winston Churchill's medical advisers have any influence, the Prime Minister will retire soon. But their pressure has had little effect to date.

DOMESTIC ISSUES

The only real difference between now and a year ago is that today, Sir Winston Churchill is having trouble with sections of his own supporters in Parliament—over the Suez Canal zone policy, a proposed pay increase for members of Parliament and other domestic issues.

In these sections "revolts" may in time irritate the Prime Minister to the point of speeding his decision to retire. But many people think he still wishes to try one more personal contribution to the achievement of world peace before he goes. For this reason, they deplore the sporadic grumbling in the Conservative ranks that Sir Winston

Churchill is ever preoccupied with foreign affairs.

At the moment, he is certainly concentrating on domestic issues—considering whether this is the moment to reshuffle his Ministry.

He must find a new Minister of Agriculture to replace Sir Thomas Dugdale, who dramatically resigned last week in a debate on the controversial issue of Cereals Down.

AGRICULTURE

This concerned a requisitioned piece of land in Dorset, which became the plaything of civil servants despite the efforts of its original holders to get it back. Cereals Down became a symbol of the battle between the individual and democracy with the Government's own backbenchers forcing the pace in an effort at restitution.

A new Agriculture Minister can be found without any general switch of offices.

But a number of other senior ministers are said to be anxious to leave the Government—Mr Oliver Lytton, Colonial Secretary, to return to business; Sir Walter Monckton, 63, Labour Minister, to go back to law.

EARL ALEXANDER

It is also said that Earl Alexander, 62, would like to give up the Ministry of Defence and that Lord Woolton, 70, who had a serious illness not long ago, wishes to retire from the non-departmental post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Colonial Office might be filled by Mr Harold MacMillan, 60, who is considered to have shown great administrative ability as Minister of Housing and Local Government and was formerly a colonial junior minister. Mr Duncan Sandys, Supply Minister and 40-year-old son-in-law of the Prime Minister, is tipped as a possible future Defence Minister.—Reuter.

ROXY & BROADWAY

LAST 3 DAYS!

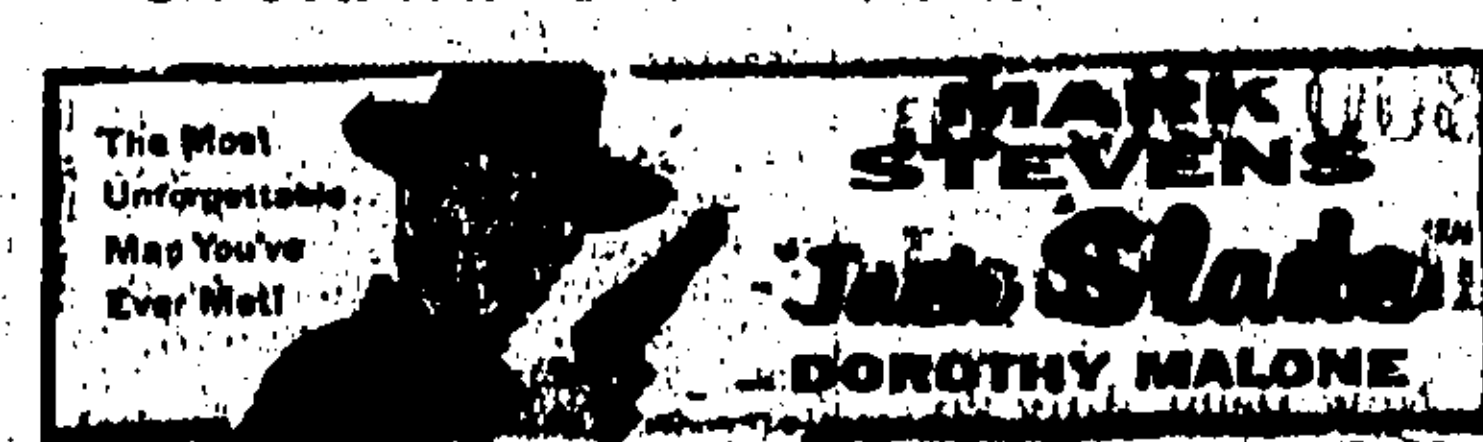
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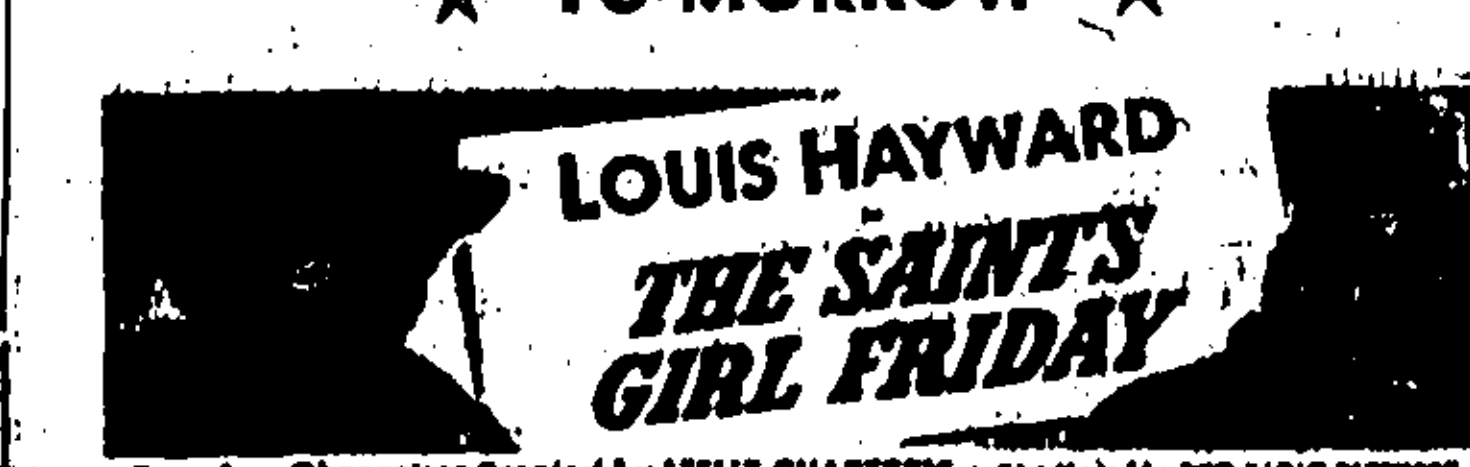
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NEXT CHANGE: "WICKED WOMAN"



'AUSTRALIA'S SACRED ANIMAL'

Brisbane, July 25. Horse racing was taking the place of the Christian religion for many people, the Bishop of Adelaide, Dr. B. B. Robb, said in his sermon in St. John's Cathedral, Brisbane.

The racehorse was "Australia's sacred animal" and it was a sad commentary on the nation when crowds attracted by the "religion" of gambling were compared with church attendances.

If "flying saucers" brought visitors from Mars they would be amazed to see the generosity with which money was poured into the huge leather bags of the "ministers" of this "religion," the Bishop added. —China Mail Special.

Macao Sloops Arrive At Damao

Bombay, July 25. The Press Trust of India said last night that two Bombay journalists had reported that police officials who interrogated them when they visited the Portuguese India territory of Damao had told them that four sloops carrying troops had arrived there.

The two journalists, quoted the Damao police as saying, that two of the sloops had come from Macao and two from Goa.

The police were also reported as saying Portuguese India was strong enough to face any attack.

The journalists quoted by P.T.I. said that they saw machinegun posts in the village of Damao, in Portuguese territory, into which Indian nationalist volunteers marched and took control a few days ago had asked Mr. Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, to effect an immediate merger of Dadra with India. —Reuter.

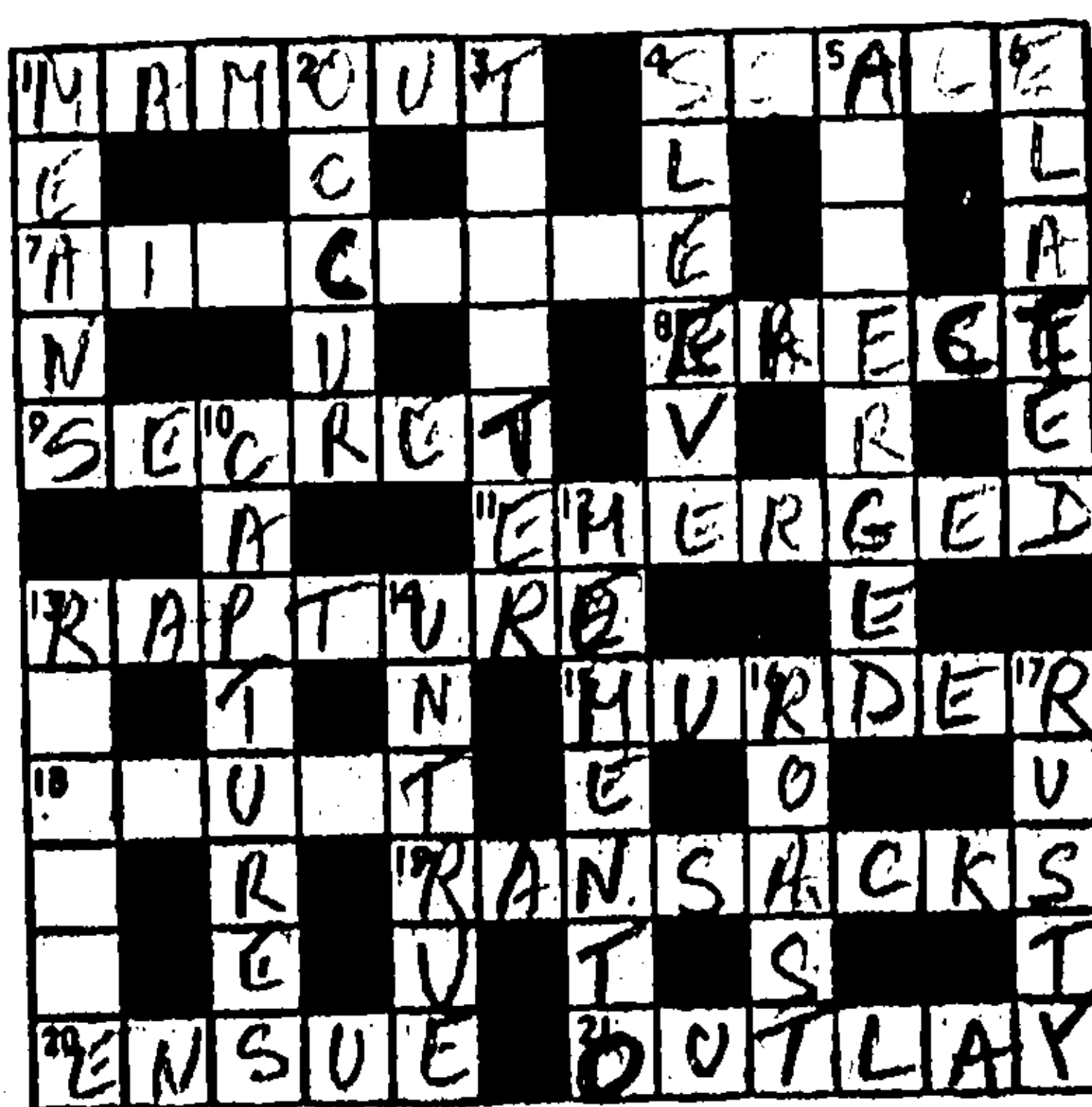
NEW OPERAS

London, July 26. The autumn opera season at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, which starts on October 20, will include two new British operas—"Troilus and Cressida" by Sir William Walton, and "Midsummer Madness" by Michael Tippett. —China Mail Special.

New Delhi, July 25. The All-India Congress Committee (central body of India's ruling party), today passed a resolution, opposing the nationalisation of existing private industries.

It recommended that India's national resources should be directed to the building of new state industries and not nationalisation of existing private industries, except where necessary in the national interest. —Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
1 Elephant driver (6).
4 Climb (5).
7 Story (8).
8 Elevate (6).
9 Hinder (6).
11 Come out (7).
12 Eat (5).
13 Kill (8).
14 Haggard (5).
15 Searches thoroughly (8).
20 Follow (5).
21 Expenditure (6).

DOWN
1 Intends (5).
2 Happen (5).
3 2000 (5).
4 Part of a garment (6).
5 Set out (8).
6 Delighted (6).
10 Takes prisoner (8).
12 Souvenir (7).
13 Entertain sumptuously (10).
14 Sales (5).
15 Out of practice (5).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Lamb, 4 Passant, 5 Loll, 9 Loll, 10 Allerton, 11 Zinc, 12 Marc, 13 Shipper, 14 Auld, 16 Camel, 20 Shelter, 25 Seal, 27 Cite, 28 Hatfield, 29 Auld, 30 Seal, 31 Seal, 32 Seal, 33 Seal, 34 Seal, 35 Seal, 36 Seal, 37 Seal, 38 Seal, 39 Seal, 40 Seal, 41 Seal, 42 Seal, 43 Seal, 44 Seal, 45 Seal, 46 Seal, 47 Seal, 48 Seal, 49 Seal, 50 Seal, 51 Seal, 52 Seal, 53 Seal, 54 Seal, 55 Seal, 56 Seal, 57 Seal, 58 Seal, 59 Seal, 60 Seal, 61 Seal, 62 Seal, 63 Seal, 64 Seal, 65 Seal, 66 Seal, 67 Seal, 68 Seal, 69 Seal, 70 Seal, 71 Seal, 72 Seal, 73 Seal, 74 Seal, 75 Seal, 76 Seal, 77 Seal, 78 Seal, 79 Seal, 80 Seal, 81 Seal, 82 Seal, 83 Seal, 84 Seal, 85 Seal, 86 Seal, 87 Seal, 88 Seal, 89 Seal, 90 Seal, 91 Seal, 92 Seal, 93 Seal, 94 Seal, 95 Seal, 96 Seal, 97 Seal, 98 Seal, 99 Seal, 100 Seal.

West Not Excited
RUSSIA'S LATEST PROPOSALS FOR DEFENCE PACT

London, July 25. Russia's latest proposal for an East-West conference on forming an all-Europe collective security organisation caused little surprise or excitement in the Western world today.

France is displaying a cautious optimism over the prospects opened up by Saturday's Soviet note with opponents of the European army and German rearmament especially hoping for a new turn in the trend of European events.

United States officials indicated that the proposal would be "firmly rejected" after due consultation with Britain and France, and British officials, though declining to comment immediately, said there was no new element in the note.

The note was an answer to the Allied note of May 7, rejecting the offer made by Russia on May 11 to consider joining the Atlantic alliance and her original plan for a collective security treaty signed by America and 32 European states.

Reuter cables today provided this picture of the cautious reaction given to the latest Russian proposal.

London. So far there has been no official comment on the proposal, but opinion seemed to be hardening against it. A Foreign Office spokesman said a decision would be taken in consultation with Paris and Washington.

WOULD KILL EDC
Observers here said the conclusion of a pact such as Russia proposed would kill both the European Defence Community and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

It is thought that no British Government would retract from the present position in which NATO as the foundation of European defence.

The proposal appears to have made a more favourable impression in Paris than when it was first rejected by the Allies on May 7, and it is felt here that careful negotiation between the big three Western allies will be needed to reach an agreed reply.

Melbourne. Mr. Richard Casey, Australian External Affairs Minister, said the Russian proposal could be interpreted as an attempt to create a division between France and Germany.

"The foremost matter in Europe is the attitude of the French Parliament to the European Defence Community," he said. "I suspect that this is a move to create embarrassment."

Bonn. Well-informed circles here said the Russian proposals were "quite unacceptable" to West Germany. Official comment is not expected until after the three Western powers have stated their views.

But circles close to the Government consider the Russian note is a device to delay French ratification of the EDC and fear

Shortage Of Industrial Scientists

London, July 26. A plan to end Britain's shortage of industrial scientists—a matter of extreme urgency—was issued today.

The plan, made by a sub-committee of Members of Parliament, and approved by the semi-official Parliamentary and Scientific Committee, recommends that certain selected technical colleges should be granted Royal Charters and made into "Royal Chartered Colleges of Technology."

These would supplement the universities in providing urgently needed highly qualified technologists. They should be able to award a degree called "Bachelor of Technology."

The committee states that one present difficulty is the "outward tradition" in so many grammar and public schools that the proper goal for all bright boys is a classical education, an arts degree at the university and avoidance of anything to do with industry and factories.

It urges improved science and technical teaching at grammar and public schools and more publicity about technological careers in industry.

The report calls for the Government to continue its "bold and generous" grants to universities and recommends that the increase in the number of art students at universities should no longer be arbitrarily kept to the same level as the increase in science students. —Reuter.

Chou & Grotewohl Agree On Mutual Co-operation

Berlin, July 25. Mr. Chou En-lai, Chinese Communist Premier and Foreign Minister, and Herr Otto Grotewohl, East German Prime Minister, said in a joint communique issued here tonight that their governments were in agreement with yesterday's Soviet note on European collective security.

The communique, published by the East German news agency, ADN, said both men were agreed that "American sponsored militarisation of Germany" did not represent "the establishment of Germany's and Japan's own security forces but threaten the peace of Europe and Asia."

Both men pledged themselves to further international co-operation and friendship between peoples. They also agreed to extend mutual trade relations.

The communique was issued after a meeting between the two leaders in East Berlin.

Herr Grotewohl said in a farewell speech to the Chinese party that East Germany was ready to take part in the proposed European security conference and would associate itself with a treaty on European security.

Herr Grotewohl said the Soviet Government, in its note, had taken "a further essential step towards accord between the peoples of Europe" by the additional proposal of "co-operation in the economic field."

European accord on the security question would clear away the barriers to German reunification, and "make possible in the foreseeable future the withdrawal of all occupation troops and the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany."

A policy designed to ensure Germany a happy future must

Memorial Window

Canterbury, July 26. A stained glass window to commemorate the reign of King George VI and the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II was unveiled in Canterbury Cathedral today.

The Freemasons of Kent subscribed the cost of nearly £4,000.

It depicts the Coronations of both monarchs—in 1937 and 1953. Queen Elizabeth is seen twice—once as Princess Elizabeth and once in full Coronation regalia.

The window, in the transept where St. Thomas A'Becket was murdered in 1170, was dedicated by the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Robert John, on July 25.

Italian Students On Sight-Seeing Tour Of London



Nilla Stefanachi of Urbino, who studies Journalism—showing her white and blue hat—with trinkets; Filippo Cavallari of Perugia—whose hat in red denotes he studies Medicine; Gino Loffredo, who comes from Urbino and whose blue hat represents law; and Remona Merlino, who comes from Rome and whose white hat represents Modern Literature, were among a party of Italian University students seen in the City of London with their colourful hats. They are in London as part of their two weeks' tour of British Universities.—Express Photo.

Journalists Meet At Trung Gia

Hanoi, July 25. Western journalists met their Communist counterparts at the Trung Gia military conference in northern Vietnam today for the first time since the signing of the Geneva agreements. The atmosphere of the journalists' meeting was very cordial as the conference itself continued behind closed doors.

The Communist pressmen asked many questions on the reaction of the Vietnamese population in Hanoi to the cease-fire and claimed that only a small number of their compatriots would leave northern Vietnam voluntarily before the Ho Chi-minh administration took over. They stressed that no measures of repression or purges had been carried out in areas recently liberated. They said that former members of the French expeditionary corps or of the Vietnamese army had been invited, particularly in the Red River delta, to join in the building of a new Vietnam.

The Communist pressmen all said they were convinced that the partition of Vietnam was only temporary and that the Geneva agreements "constituted progress towards the unification of Vietnam." They also agreed that Frenchmen and other foreigners would be welcome if they decided to stay and work in northern Vietnam.—France-Press.

NO SECOND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Oslo, July 25. Mr. Trygve Lie, former Secretary-General of the United Nations, said here tonight that it was up to the democracies of the world to prevent Indo-China from becoming a Czechoslovakia of Asia.

Mr. Lie said that he saw no reason for congratulating the Geneva ceasefire accord, but agreed that the situation offered no other solution.

He stated, however, that the agreement meant that 17,000,000 persons have lost their right to decide their own destiny by free elections.—France-Press.

No American Plan For Arab States

Washington, July 24. American officials disclaimed today any intention to present the Arab States with a new regional defence plan for the Middle East.

They were asked to comment on reports said to have been published in Beirut, Lebanon, that the United States has informed the Arabs it is ready to draw up a plan to dovetail with the Turkish-Pakistani pact.

It was understood that interest in the reports was heightened in that area because of a refusal on the part of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry to deny the reports.

Former Nazis Hold Meeting

Lunesburg, July 25. About 3,500 former Nazis imprisoned by the occupying Powers after the surrender of Germany held a meeting yesterday and today at Falling Bastei in Lower Saxony.

Pastor Jacob Hagen told the delegates of the Association of the Victims of Denazification that it was a sign of the health of the German spirit "that the majority of the German people had turned against the traitors of the July 20, 1944 attempt to assassinate Hitler."

He said that the formerly imprisoned Nazis should be a living example for German youth.

Dr. Otto Kallreuther, a professor at the University of Munich, called on the Federal Government to draw the necessary conclusions from the recent disappearance into East Germany of Dr. Otto John, head of the political police, and to put an end to the "rubbish" activities of certain "dubious" persons.—France-Press.

American officials said the position of the United States had been made amply clear in the past several months. They said they have heard of nothing to suggest a change in that position.

The United States would welcome the adherence of other countries in the region, including the Arab ones, to the Turkish-Pakistani arrangement, they said.

The conclusion of that pact and the United States military aid agreement with Iraq, viewed in Washington as having created the beginning of a curtain which, it is hoped, will draw Iraq and other States into defence partnership with Ankara and Karachi.

OIL SETTLEMENT
American military and civil officials are said to entertain hope that Iran will elect to join, after an oil settlement with the British.

Saudi Arabian membership is regarded as a logical extension of the nucleus, although there seems to be less hope than there was several months ago of imminent agreement with them.

A settlement of the Suez Canal base dispute would certainly improve the atmosphere for membership by additional Arab States, officials said.

American military and political planners, envisaging such welcome developments, almost certainly have ideas of their own as to how the defence potentials of the Arab States can be dovetailed in with the Turkish-Pakistani pact.

It would seem to be entirely logical, informants said, that in the course of normal diplomatic contact the United States could exchange its tentative plans on the subject with interested Arab governments.

"NORTHERN TIER"
But this does not mean that the United States has stepped forward with an offer to draw up a plan for the Arabs, officials said. United States policy, they said, remains what it was when Secretary of State Dulles enunciated the concept of the "northern tier" line of Middle East defence. That policy, they said, is that the United States stands ready to provide military and technical aid to those nations which decide to join the nucleus, but that the initiative will have to come from the nations in the area themselves.

Mr. Dulles said the kind of defence organization that would be of value in that region would be one built voluntarily from the ground up.

The United States, he said, will not do any "pushing" of policy, officials said today, and stands as far as they know.—United Press.

Mr Smith, It Was A Fair Dinkum Do

This is William Hickey's account of the coming-out party of Mr Stanley Smith's daughter which appeared in the Daily Express on July 20.

Well, Mr Smith, I know you weren't at the 'Stoll last night for the £10,000 party you gave for the coming-out of your daughter, Barbara.

But I assure you—you got value for your money.

Let me tell you who you had at your daughter's ball. There was Lord Milford Haven, a relation of the Royal Family. There was Lord Blandford, the Duke of Marlborough's heir. There was a goodly proportion of the cast of "The Frog"—and what was that, more aristocratic than that?—Billy Whittier, Mrs. Gerald Leggo, quite the stars as they were in the play.

WHO YOU ARE
I don't know how many of them you know, Mr Smith, but I know I spent a lot of time telling people who you were.

I told them you were Mr Stanley Smith. That you were managing director of the Eastern Mining and Metals Co., Ltd., which is an £8,000,000 business developing the iron-ore mining industry in Malaya.

I told them you were an Australian. That you had worked for the Allied propaganda in China during the war, and had asked Lady Seymour, wife of Sir Horace, a British Ambassador to China, to arrange the coming-out ball for your only daughter.

That she had arranged for Lady Hardwicke, who has more contacts in London, to do the job.

And well she had done it. It was, if you will permit the phrase, "a fair dinkum-do." The "dinkum" title and all, turned up in force to see what you had got for your £10,000. It was a bit of a strain for your daughter. Poor Barbara was quite worn out shading hands.

THE CLORES, TOO
If you think that titles aren't everything these days, there were plenty of celebrities from other spheres.

John Mills and his wife, Charles Swamy, Fiona Campbell-Walker, Norma Harnell, Mrs. Stuart, Lord Lord, Lord Hilda, the Maharajah and Maharani of Jalpur, and Mr Charles Clore and his wife Francine.

I was glad to see them there. After all, they gave the most lavish party of last year. It was only right that they should see what Mr Smith could do. I think the Smith party beat the Clores'.

The dower was filled with flowers. Tapestries were on the walls. The reception-room was a rose-garden filled with tapestries.

In the supper-room below tables were groaning—or if they weren't, they should have been—under the weight of huge turkeys, enormous joints of beef and enough lobster to fill a room.

It was a post rationing triumph for Kenneth Hall, the caterer.

A REAL BEAUTY
Two bands were playing under a jet from a Jack Hyton show. Bubble-machines were helping to give the atmosphere of an underwater palace.

I don't know what your colleagues would have thought of it all, Mr Smith, but even old party-hands were saying "I've never been to anything quite so marvellous."

After midnight I drank a toast to you. The man who said, when an estimate of half the cost was sent to him, "Ah, well, do it properly."

They did. It was a real beauty.

BUDDHIST CONFERENCE

Tokyo, July 25. The Japan Buddhist Federation plans to send 80 delegates to the third World Buddhist Conference, scheduled at Rangoon, Burma, on November 10 to 18 this year.

The second World Conference was held in Tokyo last year. The Federation also plans to send a peace bell to Burma. Besides sending delegates to the conference the Federation intends to send two Japanese scholars to participate in the Sangay in Burma.

The Sangay, the sixth to be held in the 2,500 years of Buddhism, is being held as a national project in Burma in order to translate the Buddhist sutras.

Dr. Makoto Nagai and Yasuo Sakaki have been recommended as the scholars representing Japan.

The Federation embraces 194 Buddhist organizations of all sects in Japan—United Press.

Indian Press Commission Wants More Papers

New Delhi, July 25.

The Indian Press Commission has recommended the diffusion of newspaper ownership to eliminate dominant interests and the establishment of regularised pay and working conditions for journalists.

It also recommended the establishment of a statutory press council and the appointment of a press registrar to act as "watch-dog" on the press and the amendment of laws of defamation and other laws affecting the press.

The Commission recommends that more than one news agency should function efficiently in India.

The recommendations are contained in an official 26-page preliminary summary published today "merely for public information."

A note says "the Government trust it will not be used for forming judgments upon the recommendations until the full text of the report becomes available."

The summary records that India has more than 170 newspapers and more than 170 news agencies, but that most of them are owned by a few individuals.

of nearly 2,000,000 (India's population totals 350,000,000).

More than half the circulation is, however, concentrated in major towns and capitals and penetration into rural areas is very small, it said.

From the production of newspapers is primarily confined to metropolitan towns and municipalities. The Commission said that the number of newspapers in the country should be increased and that more should be published in rural areas.

newspapers should come up in district towns."

The total capital invested in the newspaper industry was 10,000,000 rupees and capital raised in the form of loans was 50,000,000 rupees; the summary said.

The annual revenue of the daily press was 110,000,000 rupees, of which 50,000,000 rupees came from advertisements, salaries and wages paid to staff, and 60,000,000 rupees from circulation. The summary said that the revenue of the daily press was 110,000,000 rupees, of which 50,000,000 rupees came from advertisements, salaries and wages paid to staff, and 60,000,000 rupees from circulation.

• 'HE'S A NICE WEE MAN,'

Handyman Into Baronet

By MARY HEWAT

Kirkcubbin, Scotland. SIR ADRIAN DUNBAR, Laird of Mochrum, hereditary Chief of the Clan, whose family dates back to A.D. 975 in written record, has to report to the police every time he moves. He is an alien.

Sir Adrian is the 80-year-old American farmer-handyman who inherited the baronetcy last year, and had to auction off the furniture of his Maryland farm to pay his fares to England.

"It is a crazy situation," he told me. "Although I was born in Weymouth, I am still an American citizen. I had not been here two weeks before there was a constable at the door wanting to see my identification papers."

Sir Adrian said he took out naturalisation papers in 1939. "I had four boys in the army, and they would not let me work in a munitions factory unless I was an American."

But American - born Lady Dunbar? She is British. "I took my husband's nationality in 1930 when we were married."

The other "crazy situation" in the life of the new baronet is his home. He hasn't one. When his claim to the title was recognised just a year ago, he inherited 3,000 acres of farmland, with 15 farms and a ruined mansion.

"And every bit of it was rented," he said. "Even the gatehouse of the mansion, at £10 a year, and the stables, at £5. The only place we could have lived in, a house in Boggar Regis, was sold two days before we landed in England."

Welcome

Now the Dunbars have moved into Barrochan Farm on the estate. Says Sir Adrian: "I am a tenant of one of my own tenants. And he can turn me out at three months' notice if he wants to."

The way to Barrochan Farm lies west from the market town of Newton Stewart across the green rolling pastures of Galloway.

But you hear of the Dunbars before you leave the town. In the bar of the Crown Hotel they still talk of the great welcome for the Laird, with pipers and bagpipes.

"It's a nice wee man," says a waitress. "And o-oh he's talkative. His wife now, she never says a word. That shy she is."

"But there's no pomp and ceremony about them. At the pictures Friday night, there they were with the rest of us in the two and a penny seats. In the balcony it costs two and seven-pence."

There was no pomp or ceremony at the grey-stone 11-roomed farmhouse.

Sir Adrian, five feet four inches of sinewy tough body and mind, has close-cut grey hair, twinkling grey-green eyes, a tanned weathered face. He wore a navy blue suit, and a white shirt with the ends of the collar curling up.

"Can't keep them down," he says. "I've tried those metal

things but they slide round the back of my neck. So I decided it was easier to apologise. Cheaper, too."

We got into his new car, a pale blue Standard, to drive over to see the mansion at Mochrum Park, four storeys and 40 rooms surrounded by acres of parkland.

The park was a wilderness of overgrown grass and trees and shrubbery.

Sir Adrian unlocked the front door with a massive cast iron key. "Got a big mansion," he said. "Got to have a big key."

He pushed the door open.

Sudden din

There was a sudden din, a whirl of feathers and falling dust as a dozen pigeons took flight, crashing into window panes, whirling upwards through a gaping hole where a ceiling, a wall, and another ceiling had been.

In all the forty rooms, only the wine cellar, with its slatted windows and its two empty wine bottles, and three rooms at the other end, still stood solid.

There on the floor lay a sack of timber, the rich smell of coffee, American-style, which Lady Dunbar, in tweed skirt and emerald green jersey, brought in by the open fire in the cream-walled living-room.

"We're having a new bathroom put in," said Lady Dunbar. "The old one was outside and very cold. And we're having the place redecorated. We did the kitchen ourselves."

Sir Adrian talked seriously of his plans for the future.

"The first thing I want to do is to get a cement mixer and a small second-hand tractor. The fence posts on the estate are no good, and some of the stone walls are falling down."

Man-to-man

"I'll put in concrete fence posts and gate posts, and cement the tops of the stone walls. Then I'll use the tractor to clear the park."

Then Sir Adrian plans to have some man-to-man talks with his tenants. "There are a lot of things I can't afford to do on the farm. They have the tenancy for life and to pass on to their children and grand-children."

"It will pay them to do a few repairs themselves, so they have something to pass on to their children."

"My finances are precarious. They will be for some time. But my predecessors were pioneers. They had to rough it. They had to eat. My wife will have to be a pioneer a little longer, that's all."

Then he smiled. "I'm doing all right," he said. "I can navigate."



"We are prepared to accept your German rearmament programme on condition we sell you the arms that you rearm us with..."

COLONIALISM — THE OLD AND THE NEW

By JULIUS GOULD

Lecturer in Sociology at the London School of Economics.

THE controversy over

Indo-China has forced the free world to think

afresh about the Cold War, its purposes and principles.

And there has been no harm in this, for the free world is

a loosely-knit alliance of nations with varying traditions

and interests. And harmony within this alliance cannot

be maintained by the force or by petrified slogans. Diverse

outlooks and traditions must be given free play, publicly, with

the Communists looking on.

But this healthy diversity must never destroy the

raison d'être of the alliance — defence against Communist

expansion — for one of Moscow's prime aims, under

Malenkov as under Stalin, is to exploit controversy to

divide the free world.

This may seem too obvious, but over Indo-China, as

over other key issues, I have noticed how blind to the

obvious many people remain. They are still the honest

victims of ancient fallacies. Even now there are veils of confusion

which obstruct clear thought and vision!

Take the confusion there is, for example, about

"colonialism". The fate of colonial peoples is of great

concern to the free world; adaptation to new forms of

and "colonialism" is being vigorously assailed on all sides.

Now what is this "colonialism"? Properly understood, it means the

military domination of a people (especially an "under-

developed" people) by an alien minority; it means, too, the economic exploitation

of that people.

Today the institutions of "colonialism" are widely dis-

credited — not least through the ideas of political liberty

which the old colonial Powers themselves intro-

duced. In recent years the world-position of many

"mother countries" has been transformed; and in the

colonies themselves this has coincided with intense

pressure for social change. This is beyond all argument.

BUT the big question is: "What next?" What is the

alternative to the crumbling "old" colonialism? The

colonies face, in fact, many alternatives — the slow

adaptation to new forms of

responsible government, a relapse into barbarism and anarchy, or subordination, in a new colonialism, to Communist ends. These are open possibilities.

However not everybody views these possibilities, and the attendant risks, in the same light.

Many well-meaning people, especially on the Left, work from two very shaky assumptions. They assume, first, that the "old" colonialism is

always worse than any alternative, including Communism.

They assume, further, that colonial territories, once liberated from their old masters, can become a power vacuum into

which Communism will not intrude.

The first assumption is sheer dogma—whatever the defects of the "old" colonialism may be.

The second—that the Communists will respect a power vacuum—is belied in Communist theory and practice.

For a long time clear thinking about Indo-China was bedevilled by the "colonial" origin of the

trouble there. It is certainly true that it began with a colonial revolt. But is that a reason for

ignoring, now, all the other facts in the case?

Let us agree that the Vietnamese have made a negative choice; they object to rule by France. Why should we also infer that they have

now made the positive choice—

that of entering the Communist empire instead? What evidence is there that they have made such a positive choice? And what evidence have we that for them to make such a choice would be sensible?

HOW, for example, do we know, as some people claim to know, that to become a Chinese Communist colony would be better than being a French or a British colony? There are many open roads to colonial

emancipation. But none of them leads through the acceptance of Communism. For if colonialism means the imposition of alien rule upon subject peoples for economic and military purposes, then the Communist empire is

teeming with colonies!

People find this hard to accept if they have been brought up to believe that only "capitalist" countries have colonies. Communist policy has proved the contrary—that colonialism can survive, and even expand, without the stimulus of "capitalist" or "bourgeois" greed.

"When is a colony not a colony?" All good Communists know the orthodox answer, "When it is a Soviet colony..."

This may be good Marxism, but it is high-grade nonsense. For within the USSR there are many colonial peoples—inhabitants of areas ruled by an alien

paramount Power. These peoples in Central and Eastern Asia are exploited by Soviet Communism. They are placed in a political and cultural straitjacket tailored in Moscow. If problems arise—of tribal disintegration or native discontent—there is one general solution: iron Bolshevik control.

And if the natives become difficult, they can be transplanted or exterminated. Thus, in 1946 Moscow announced that the Chechens and the Crimean Tatars had all been "resettled", i.e. exterminated. In the Northern Caucasus, other Communist peoples, like the Balkars, have been literally wiped from the map.

These people did not fit readily into the pattern of Soviet colonialism, so their fate was crude genocide. Elsewhere from remote Sinkiang, Kazakh tribesmen have filtered through to the outside world, remnants only of a costly mass-flight from Soviet rule.

Critics of "colonialism" should think twice before abandoning

native peoples to the fate of the Chechens, the Balkars and the Kazakhs. They should remember how Communist aggression has devastated "underdeveloped" areas like Korea; how lands like Laos and Cambodia see their new freedom threatened by Communist invasion; how the Communist fifth column works in India and Palestine.

THE critics should ask the key question: how genuine, against such a background, is the Communist passion for colonial liberty and peace? They might then see the future destiny of the colonies in the proper light.

For if, as I believe, the Communists have no guidance to offer in this field, if their record, here as elsewhere, is one of violence and oppression, then the colonies must be protected from their attentions. If we fail in this we shall fall not only ourselves but the colonial masses still in our charge.

BEFORE YOU STOP SMOKING —

By A Medical Correspondent

THE great cigarette scare has gone too far. The

flaws in the early propaganda of those doctors who do think that there is a link between cigarette

smoking and cancer are now being seen.

Other side is the results of the new inquiry reported by experts of the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

Experiments with tobacco extracts obtained from 85 cigarettes at once have been found to give negative results.

A likelier cause of lung cancer, these experts suggest, is to be sought in the air of big cities polluted with smoke and exhaust fumes.

They point to Iceland, where there are no industrial cities, no coal grates producing soot, and no concentrated motor traffic. And in Iceland, lung cancer is rare.

Those who believe there is a link always ignore the fact that while more tobacco is smoked in the United States than in Britain, lung cancer is less frequently reported there. How can this be explained if tobacco is the real source of the trouble?

Among Women

Cancer of the lung is rare among women. But smoking especially of cigarettes is by no means rare among women. Does this not suggest that the cancer-causing agent is in some mysterious way, related to sex and is not related to smoking at all?

Among 108 women who did suffer from lung cancer, two doctors in a 1953 investigation, were 40 non-smokers. Now the proportion of women who smoke today is probably more than 40 percent.

If we attach any importance at all to this fact, there we should have to conclude that women non-smokers are more prone to cancer than women smokers are. It would cer-

tainly be a rash assumption, although no wider than some made by scientists!

It is natural that there should be a large number of smokers among the unfortunate victims of lung cancer. There were known to be 22,500,000 cigarette smokers in Britain — which is just the size of the population over 35 years of age.

It is natural that more cases of lung cancer should be reported in the cities. For there to exist a generation ago. Natural because methods of diagnosis have advanced. Natural again because cancer is a disease of later life, and more people are living longer.

It is true that more tobacco is being smoked than 25 or 50 years ago. But more people are smoking it!

It is not certain that there are more heavy smokers than there were in 1900. And certainly the increase in smoking is trifling when compared with the increase in the known deaths from lung cancer.

Besides, it is equally true, although overlooked by the anti-cigarette party, that in the same half-century there has been a marked increase in the dangerous fumes and irritants released into the atmosphere of our big cities.

Even if it were established to the satisfaction of cancer experts and this has not yet occurred — that there is an association between tobacco smoking and cancer, it would not necessarily follow that the association is one between cigarette smoking and cancer.

The drive against the cigarette has been carried too far. While the possibility of a cancer-cigarette link should, of course, be investigated, it is still no more than a possibility. The drive in the meantime a vast public scare has been developed. It will be even more deplorable as it turns out in the end that research workers and resources have been sent off on a false trail.

NO PLACE FOR WOMEN IN BRITISH FILMS

By JACK FORREST

FORGET those sponsored myths about film studios being full of the world's most beautiful women. It is not so. Not in Britain, anyway. Not now.

I have seen prettier girls in coffee bars and in offices than were to be found at one of Britain's principal studios—Shepperton.

Lunching at the studio restaurant I found the room full of actors: John Mills, Rex Harrison, John Justin, Alistair Sim, Eric Portman. The solitary actress eating that day was Margaret Leighton.

Perhaps, I thought, all the other girls are consuming their diets of bananas and milk in the privacy of their dressing-rooms.

I went on the set. But the atmosphere was even more masculine there. There wasn't a single woman to be seen—not even Margaret Leighton, who is in three films being made at this studio now.

John Mills was playing a scene for "The Colditz Story", which has all-male cast.

At one time—even though the setting is an impracticable German fortress-prison—a girl

would have been smuggled into the picture somehow. Even if only by way of flash-backs or the men's day-dreams.

But not now. Today women are considered expendable. Womenless films are the thing.

Including "The Colditz Story" there will soon be in production in Britain four major films with predominantly male casts: "Moby Dick" (no women), "The Sea Shall Not Have Them" (three women seen for four minutes), "The Dam Busters" (one woman—Ursula Jones).

STARS ALL MEN

Said producer Ivan Foxwell: "I made a woman's film, '24 Hours of a Woman's Life'. It wasn't a success. My last film was a man's film, 'The Intruder', and that made a lot of money. There's not a single girl in 'The Colditz Story'."

I tackled John Mills on this subject. He said: "At one time the big stars were Garbo, Shearer, Bette Davis, Joan Crawford, Carole Lombard, Swanson. Today who are the women stars? There aren't any. Apart from Marilyn Monroe. The stars to-

day are all men: Peck, Ladd, Bogart, Cooper."

Perhaps this was simply an example of male arrogance. So I went to see Margaret Leighton at her flat to get the woman's view.

The prospective serpent of the Nile (she is to be Cleopatra in the film "Anthony and Cleopatra") was wearing black slacks, a bright jumper and was curled up on the armchair in her somewhat severely furnished sitting-room.

"The Englishman" she said, "does not expect or want glamour from the Englishwoman as she does on the stage or in films. He wants them to be a recognizable part of real, everyday life. He will accept glamour from the women of every other nationality except his own."

Miss Leighton's theory finds corroboration in the actions of the film chiefs. Glamour, if absolutely indispensable to the plot, is usually imported, rarely home-grown.

Consider some current importations: the German Jayne Mansfield, the French Nicole Maury and Odile Versois, the

Viennese Margo Lorenz, Burmese Win Min Than, German Cornelia Borchers.

Our own contribution to this kind of international trade, Miss Simone Silva, has merely resulted in an export reject.

Why is it that English women are so insipid, so anemic, so downright dull in films? Producer Maurice Coward says: "Our directors are too inhibited. They can't handle women—they can't get anything out of them."

ANOTHER REASON

I think there is another reason, too—the Anna Neagle Cult. Miss Neagle has made an art and a career of being average even when she is being regal.

To portray an ordinary woman an actress does not have to be ordinary herself. We could do with a little more extraordinaryness in films.

The French director, Rene Clement, had no difficulty in finding half a dozen attractive, provocative and British girls for his film, "The Knave of Hearts."

But British directors consider the exploitation of British beauty rather undignified.

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• BY • THE • WAY • by Beachcomber

A NEW kind of "glamour" is invading cabarets and nightclubs. In Rome, a Strong Woman (a telephone directory) in two "with feminine grace and coquetry."

Where is Samsonetta, who clank sinuously from table to table, fluttering her lashes and smiling sweetly at her admirers? Where is Lepida, who gave that provocative swing of the hips as she stood in the spotlight at Cipriani's and crushed a leather-bound "War and Peace" to pulp between her exquisitely manicured paws? Where is Towpath Topsy, who took a steel cable in her mouth and dragged the barge Wanda four miles along the Uxbridge Canal with feminine grace, and enough coquetry to cause luck-keeper Fopples to get his lock jammed while he winked repeatedly at her? It is not every girl who looks her best while balancing a cart-horse on her shoulders or smashing a railway bun with a blow from her pretty, dimpled elbow.

The little coquette

DO the Strong Woman's admirers send her bouquets of small iron stanchions, which she bends absent-mindedly, while telephoning? "Have you torn any good book lately?" ventures the shy young man. When a boy gets his head stuck between rails, and all the

• JACOBY ON BRIDGE

It Takes Planning To Make Contract

By OSWALD JACOBY

TRY playing the South hand at a contract of four hearts. The defenders begin by leading three rounds of spades. How do you plan to make your contract?

To begin with, you must ruff the third round of spades with a high trump. Even if you haven't yet formed a definite plan, you must keep two low trumps in your own hand just in case you want to reach dummy with the ten and nine. No matter how the play goes, you can well afford this high ruff in your own hand.

Since there are no ruffing tricks, you must look for ten tricks with high cards. You can expect to make six trumps and the ace of clubs, so that you need three diamond tricks in order to make your contract.

It can do you no good to take an ordinary finesse in diamonds. Even if the finesse succeeds, you cannot make three diamond tricks except in the very unlikely case that West has a singleton king.

A far better chance is to play East for the king of diamonds. The plan will succeed if East has only one, two or three dia-

NORTH 22		EAST	
♠ K 5 2	♠ 10 9 4	♠ A 9 8 7 4	
♠ A J 4 3	♠ 8 4 2	♠ K 6 5	
WEST		SOUTH (D)	
♠ Q J 10	♠ 10 9 7 2	♠ Q 3	
♠ K J 7	♠ K 5	♠ A Q J 8 2	
		♠ A 9 3	
North-South vul.		South West North East	
1♥ Pass 1NT Pass		4♥ Pass Pass Pass	
Opening lead—♠ Q			

monds in all, or if East makes a mistake.

After ruffing the third round of spades with the Jack of trumps, you lead a low trump to dummy's nine. You then return a low diamond towards your hand. East must step up with the king of diamonds, as we shall soon see.

This best return is a club, whereupon you take the ace of clubs, draw one more round of trumps with the ace, cash the queen of diamonds, and enter dummy with the ten of hearts in order to discard clubs on the ace and Jack of diamonds.

If East failed to put up his king of diamonds, you would win at once with the queen. You would then return a diamond to the ace and ruff with a diamond, thus ruffing East's king and setting up dummy's Jack.

East could defeat the contract if he happened to have four or more diamonds headed by the king—provided that he played low when a diamond was led from dummy.

• CARD Sense •

Q—With both sides vulnerable, the bidding has been:

North East South West

1 Dmd, 1 Spade 2 Clubs 2 Spades

2 N.T. Pass

You, South, hold: Spade 6,

2 Hearts 9-8, Diamonds K-8-3-2,

Clubs A-K-J-8-6. What do you do?

A—Bid three diamonds. With a worthless doubleton in each of the major suits, you should suggest diamonds instead of no-trump. This is only a mild suggestion, and you intend to pass if your partner goes on to three no-trump.

TODAY'S QUESTION

The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spade 6, Hearts 9-8, Diamonds K-J-3-2, Clubs K-Q-J-8-5-2. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. LYONS

Black, 11 pieces.

White, 6 pieces.

White to play. Give the two solutions.

1. ♖f2 ♗f3 ♘f4 ♙f5 ♚f6 ♛f7 ♜f8 ♞f9 ♟f10 ♠f11 ♡f12 ♢f13 ♣f14 ♤f15 ♥f16 ♦f17 ♧f18 ♨f19 ♩f20 ♪f21 ♫f22 ♬f23 ♭f24 ♭f25 ♭f26 ♭f27 ♭f28 ♭f29 ♭f30 ♭f31 ♭f32 ♭f33 ♭f34 ♭f35 ♭f36 ♭f37 ♭f38 ♭f39 ♭f40 ♭f41 ♭f42 ♭f43 ♭f44 ♭f45 ♭f46 ♭f47 ♭f48 ♭f49 ♭f50 ♭f51 ♭f52 ♭f53 ♭f54 ♭f55 ♭f56 ♭f57 ♭f58 ♭f59 ♭f60 ♭f61 ♭f62 ♭f63 ♭f64 ♭f65 ♭f66 ♭f67 ♭f68 ♭f69 ♭f70 ♭f71 ♭f72 ♭f73 ♭f74 ♭f75 ♭f76 ♭f77 ♭f78 ♭f79 ♭f80 ♭f81 ♭f82 ♭f83 ♭f84 ♭f85 ♭f86 ♭f87 ♭f88 ♭f89 ♭f90 ♭f91 ♭f92 ♭f93 ♭f94 ♭f95 ♭f96 ♭f97 ♭f98 ♭f99 ♭f100 ♭f101 ♭f102 ♭f103 ♭f104 ♭f105 ♭f106 ♭f107 ♭f108 ♭f109 ♭f110 ♭f111 ♭f112 ♭f113 ♭f114 ♭f115 ♭f116 ♭f117 ♭f118 ♭f119 ♭f120 ♭f121 ♭f122 ♭f123 ♭f124 ♭f125 ♭f126 ♭f127 ♭f128 ♭f129 ♭f130 ♭f131 ♭f132 ♭f133 ♭f134 ♭f135 ♭f136 ♭f137 ♭f138 ♭f139 ♭f140 ♭f141 ♭f142 ♭f143 ♭f144 ♭f145 ♭f146 ♭f147 ♭f148 ♭f149 ♭f150 ♭f151 ♭f152 ♭f153 ♭f154 ♭f155 ♭f156 ♭f157 ♭f158 ♭f159 ♭f160 ♭f161 ♭f162 ♭f163 ♭f164 ♭f165 ♭f166 ♭f167 ♭f168 ♭f169 ♭f170 ♭f171 ♭f172 ♭f173 ♭f174 ♭f175 ♭f176 ♭f177 ♭f178 ♭f179 ♭f180 ♭f181 ♭f182 ♭f183 ♭f184 ♭f185 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Indians Edge Yankees To Increase Lead In American League

New York, July 24.

Larry Doby, whose bat has begun to swing in pennant-winning tempo, scored a homer with one on in the 10th inning against the Yankees today to earn the Cleveland Indians a 5-4 victory and increase the American League lead to two and a half games.

The Indians had to sweat before they won today's game though.

Mickey Mantle, who played center field, shut out and second base for Yankees during the contest, routed Lemon by opening the last of the 10th with a double and Yogi Berra greeted Hal Newhouser with a run-producing single. Ray Narleski took over, and although an error by Sam Dente put the potential winning run on first base, pinch-hitter Gil McDougall struck out to end the game.

The Red Sox defeated the White Sox, 5-2, on Jackie Jensen's three-run homer coupled with two other circuit blasts by Ted Williams and Del Wadsworth. Leo Kieley limited the White Sox to four hits while Bob Keegan suffered his sixth loss.

Philadelphia and Baltimore take turns occupying the American League cellar and today it was the Orioles, who bounced into the basement by dropping a 6-5 decision to the Athletics. The Athletics got to starter Joe Coleman for four runs and added two more off Lou Kretlow to go ahead, 6-0, by the end of four innings. Johnny Gray was the winner.

Bill Bruton's eighth inning single gave the Milwaukee Braves a 5-4 victory in the National League after Willie Mays of the Giants had tied the score at 4-all in the top of the eighth with his 34th homer of the season. Mays' homer completed the circuit for him—giving him at least one homer in every park this year—and put him four games ahead of Babe Ruth's record pace of 1927 when he hit 34 homers. Ed Matthews hit his fourth homer to help Warren Spahn gain the victory.

Ted Kluszewski's 27th homer and Ed Butler's seventh four-bagger were the big blows in Cincinnati's 5-3 decision over Pittsburgh. Rolfe Art Fowler was credited with his eighth triumph although Frank Smith relieved him in the seventh and gave up only one hit, a ninth-inning homer by Jerry Lynch. The victory snapped Cincinnati's four-game losing streak.

Ralph Kiner's first inning homer with two on for Cincinnati gave the Cubs all the runs they needed to beat the Phillies, 4-0. Dave Cole went the distance for Chicago for his first victory of the year. Walker Cooper homered for the Cubs in the second inning.

THE SCORES

American League	W	L	P
Cleveland	11	11	2
New York Yankees	10	12	3
Chicago	2	14	0
Boston	5	12	0
Baltimore	5	10	0
Philadelphia	6	10	1
Pittsburgh	1	6	0
Washington	2	7	0
National League	W	L	P
Philadelphia	11	11	2
Chicago	4	7	0
Pittsburgh	3	10	0
Cincinnati	5	12	0
New York	1	6	0
St. Louis	5	11	1
Boston	2	9	0
St. Louis	6	12	1

United Press

Fisherman Saved By Golfer's Shot

Newton-Stewart,

Wicklowshire, July 25. Robbie Murray, champion golfer of this county, saved a fisherman's life by driving a ball straight and true here.

The angler was trapped on an island between the rivers Cree and Penlin when heavy rain swelled both streams. Repeated attempts to get a rope to him failed.

Then Robbie arrived. He tied a golf ball to a piece of string, tied the string to a rope, then hit the ball right on to the island 75 yards away. The angler pulled the rope across and was hauled to safety. Reuter.

Kowloon Bus Team Defeat Singapore XI

Singapore, July 25.

The Kowloon Bus football team maintained their unbeaten record today when they defeated Singapore by two goals to nil.

No goals were scored in the second half.

The visitors took an early lead in the fifth minute through Bantec, Singapore's right-back, who deflected the ball into the net in a desperate effort to clear a dangerous shot by Ching Wengking.

The visitors pressed their lead to 2-0 in the 17th minute through Mok Chun-wei.

The busmen remained on top throughout the second half although they could not add to their score.

They will start their Federation tour from July 27. They are expected to return to Singapore on August 25 for a floodlight game before returning to Hong Kong the following day. Reuter.

MR JORROCK STAKES



Pat Smythe, Britain's leading woman show jumper, takes Miss Dorothy Page's Effort over a jump in the Mr. Jorrocks Stakes competition at the International Horse Show at the White City Stadium, London. (The event was won by French rider M. J. d'Orleans)

QUEEN'S PAT FOR AUREOLE



The Queen smiles and gives her four-year-old Aureole a pat on the nose after his victory in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes at the Ascot Races. The victory carried a purse of £27,650, biggest on the English turf. Reuterphoto.

PERFORMANCES THIS SUMMER NO HELP TO SELECTORS PICKING MCC TOURING TEAM

London, July 26.

England's cricket selectors have settled one problem—Len Hutton is to lead the team to Australia next winter in defence of the Ashes.

The appointment of the Yorkshireman, who led England to victory against the Australians in 1953 and to a tied rubber with the West Indies last winter, was greeted here with widespread approbation.

His enforced absence from cricket for three weeks gave rise to much conjecture, particularly when it was known that David Shepherd was appointed as temporary captain against Pakistan.

But happily the selectors' announcement, coinciding with Hutton's return to health and form, has killed most of the rumour.

The main appointment has been made. But who will Hutton lead to Australia? Picking the party is pleasant enough for the general public, but for the selectors it presents an acute problem.

They have no crystal ball—only the knowledge that failure by the team will sooner or later be charged to their account.

Seeking the right blend, they are not helped by performances this summer. Dull, wet conditions have created conditions far different from those likely to be experienced in Australia. Pakistan, struggling bravely against an alien climate, have not offered the sort of Test match opposition by which newcomers can truly be judged.

WELL TRIED PLAYERS

It is expected, therefore, that the selectors will pick a large majority of well-tried players, most of them with experience of Australia.

Freddie Brown's team in 1950-51 came nearest to success than statistics would indicate. The core of Brown's team, aided by the fast bowling element which has so quickly and so surprisingly come to the fore since then, should put up a sturdy defence of the Ashes.

Favourites for places are: Bateman—Denis Compton, Tom Graveney, Peter May, Bill Edrich, Reg Simpson and one of David Sheppard, Jim Parks or Cowdrey.

Bowlers—Alec Bedser, Brian Statham, Johnny Wardle, Bob Appleyard, Peter Loader, Tony Lock and one of Roy Tattersall, Jim Laker or Jim McConnon.

All rounder—Trevor Bailey. Wicket-keepers—Godfrey Evans, Dick Scaife.

LONGISH TAIL?

The prevalence of specialist batsmen or bowlers means the team will in all probability have a longish tail. Its fielding is unlikely to be spectacular. And the tail, again, will depend on Hutton and Bedser. But the younger players are now well versed in Test cricket, and should pull their weight more convincingly than in 1951.

One man who could upset the present reckoning is Frank Tyson, 24-year-old Northamptonshire cricketer whom Patsy Hendren, the former Middlesex and England cricketer, has described as the fastest bowler since Larwood.

But Tyson, a stylish batsman in the bargain, is only savouring his first full season of top grade cricket, and the selectors may not choose to take the gamble. He cannot be ruled out altogether, but Peter Loader, who performed so well for the Commonwealth team in India, seems the safer bet. Loader is not quite so quick but has better control.

Some advocate that England's strategy should be based on an all-out speed attack. If Fred Trueman were added to Statham, Loader and Tyson, a formidable battery could be arranged.

But the changing character of the Australian attack, which in the past two seasons have favoured off-spinners, must be taken into account.

Few could have foreseen that Hugh Trueman, of South Africa, who did nothing spectacularly in England in 1953,

would create such havoc among Australian batsmen on the 1952-53 tour. His 88 wickets surpassed the total of any bowler previously visiting Australia and his 30 in the Test series exceeded the next highest—Australia's Bill Johnston—by nine.

Additional evidence was provided by Victoria captain Ian Johnson, also an off-spinner, who took more wickets than anyone else in last season's Sheffield Shield matches.

England are fortunate in that they have a rich field of off-break bowlers, among them Appleyard, Laker, McCann, Tattersall, Robin Marlar and Fred Titmus from whom to choose.

Whatever the final selection, it seems probable that the series will follow the 1953 pattern with bowlers dominating and runs at a premium. This may not satisfy the spectator who enjoys seeing the ball hit hard and often but should compensate by way of thrilling finishes.

If it is not to be regarded as cynical observation on modern Test cricket, those divided from the scene by distance may derive the maximum excitement from the contest. Reuter.

MAJOR OPEN RINKS UPSET

Another major upset was marked up on the list of surprises registered in the Colony Open Championships when at Kowloon Bowling Green the powerful Kowloon Cricket Club rink, comprising Jack Chubb, J. H. Wong, Tom Baker and Bill Hong Sling were decisively beaten by the team comprised of Recreio Whites players A. A. Lopes, J. F. Silva, H. A. Ozorio and A. M. Souza by 22 shots to 13.

The match, one brought forward from the scheduled date, saw one of the rinks favoured for the title, trailing from the sixth end—tied 4-4—and stuck hard and fast on the unlucky "thirteen."

DEAD HEAD

The 18th was declared a dead head and with the score on the 18th 16-13 in their favour, the Portuguese rinks ran out with a four, a single and a three to enter the next round.

Souza's rink laid the foundation to victory when they started a scoring run of six consecutive heads which earned them 10 shots to lead 14-4 on the 11th. From this commanding position they never looked back, although Hong Sling crept up to within two shots on the 17th.

The following are the scores: J. Chubb A. A. Lopes 11-13; T. H. Wong J. F. Silva 11-13; W. Hong Sling 13 A. M. Souza 22

Prix Robert Papin Won By Soya

Paris, July 25. Viscount Pierre de la Grandiere's filly Soya won the 24,000 Prix Robert Papin for two-year-olds over six furlongs at the Maisons Laiffie course here today.

Soya, unbeaten in three races, won by one length from Mr. Ralph B. Strassburger's Bryn, with Baron Guy de Rothschild's Diotaway a further neck away third of 11 runners.

The winner, by Sayani, but of Orsova, was ridden by Pierre Albores. Fred Talbot rode Bryn, and Paul Elie was on Diotaway. Chorus Mail Special.

Hollaus Wins Motorcycling Championship

Stuttgart, July 26.

Rupert Hollaus of Austria gained the 1954 World 125 c.c. Motorcycling Championship today when he won the event in the German Grand Prix meeting here.

The 23-year-old Austrian rode his silver NSU machine at an average speed of 127 k.p.h. (78.9 m.p.h.) to clinch the world title with 32 points.

German riders also won the 250 c.c. and the sidecar event while British and Commonwealth competitors dominated the 350 c.c. and 500 c.c.

Geoff Duke, Britain, on an Italian Gilera, won the 500 c.c. to bring the world title to within his grasp. He now has 40 points—eight in front of Ray Amm, of Rhodesia, who today won the 350 c.c. and finished second to Duke in the 500 c.c.

In brilliant summer sunshine, nearly 450,000 spectators saw Duke set up a track record on the difficult circuit with a lap of 147.5 k.p.h. (91.65 m.p.h.)

THE RESULTS

The results were: 125 c.c. (10 laps totalling 127 kilometres (72 miles)).

First—R. Hollaus (Austria) NSU, 54 minutes, 8.3 seconds—127 k.p.h. (78.9 m.p.h.).

Second—W. Haas (Germany) NSU, 54 minutes, 47 seconds, 125.5 k.p.h. (78.0 m.p.h.).

Third—C. Ubbiali (Italy) M.V.-Augusta, 54 minutes 50 seconds, 125.4 k.p.h. (77.9 m.p.h.).

250 c.c. (12 laps, 138 kilometres—85.74 miles):

First—W. Haas, NSU, one hour and 32.9 seconds, 135.2 k.p.h. (84.5 m.p.h.).

Second—R. Hollaus, NSU, one hour, 33.1 seconds, same average speed.

Third—H. Hallmeier (Germany) Adler, one hour, five minutes and 5.9 seconds—120.7 k.p.h. (75.2 m.p.h.).

350 c.c.—14 laps, 161 kilometres (100.04 miles):

First—R. Amm (Rhodesia) Norton, one hour, 11 minutes and 38.7 seconds—134.4 k.p.h. (83.5 m.p.h.).

Second—R. Coleman (New Zealand) A. J. S. one hour, 11 minutes and 38.7 seconds—134.4 k.p.h. (83.5 m.p.h.).

Third—J. Brock (Britain) Norton, one hour 11 minutes and 39.1 seconds—same speed.

500 c.c.—18 laps—207 kilometres (128 miles):

First—G. Duke (Britain), Gilera, one hour, 25 minutes and 40.8 seconds, 144.1 k.p.h. (89.5 m.p.h.).

Second—R. Amm, Norton, one hour, 25 minutes and 53.1 seconds, 144.0 k.p.h. (89.4 m.p.h.).

Third—R. Arneson (Ireland), Gilera, one hour, 26 minutes and 56.7 seconds, 142.3 k.p.h. (88.42 m.p.h.).

500 c.c. sidecar—10 laps, 115 kilometres (71.45 miles):

First—V. Noll and F. Cron (Germany), BMW, 65 minutes and 59.2 seconds, 122.8 k.p.h. (76.30 m.p.h.).

Second—W. Schneider and H. Straus (Germany), BMW, 66 minutes, 0.6 seconds, 122.7 k.p.h. (76.34 m.p.h.).

Third—C. Smith and G. Dittmer (Britain), Norton, 67 minutes 0.1 seconds, 120.3 k.p.h. (74.76 m.p.h.).

The State Of Affairs That Created Zatopek Would Never Be Tolerated In England

Says W. CAPEL KIRBY

London.

If you value freedom of speech, thought and action, stop bleating about Britain's decadence in the world of sport. During the World Cup series in Switzerland I made many inquiries about the rest of the world's remarkable advance, and I shudder to think that the state of affairs which created Zatopek, gave Russia three Henley rowing triumphs and made Hungary the smoothest-moving, high-geared football machine of all time would ever be tolerated in this country.

We, too, could regain lost prestige if, among other things, we favoured the exploitation of National Service as a medium for gaining distinction in international sport.

What would you say if promising youngsters like Ray Parry, the Bolton Wanderers winger, or John Charles's brother, Merwyn of Swansea, were permitted to do nothing but play football during their term of National Service? As a parent would you cry—"My son has to do his military training; why should others be exempt because they can play football?"

JUST IMAGINE!

Remembering the hullabaloo when Brian Clough was granted leave to tour Australia with the MCC and the fuss and bother over Mike Hawthorn's call-up, I rather think you would. But what happens in Hungary?

Take Major Ferenc Puskas, the national Soccer idol who toppled from his pedestal the day Germany won the World Cup Final.

His military service is a Clwyd Street job consisting solely of playing football and pressing on his knowledge to the inside-lefts of six senior clubs. From galloping right through the team to outside-left, every member of the Hungarian national and shadow teams has to coach his opposite number of other clubs. In this way the general pattern is not lost when Puskas and Co. retire.

It is a commendable idea, but can you imagine the howl of indignation from Midlands fans if "Major" Billy Wright, in pursuit of his national duties, was instructed by the War Office to report for duty at Villa Park and the Hawthorns to teach Danny Blanchflower and Jim Dudley wing half-back play? Or if "Guardman" Gil Merrick had Manchester City included in his coaching duties and turned up at Maine Road to give Bert Trautmann a few goalkeeping hints?

LEAGUE HALTED

Puskas is an Army officer in name only. Zatopek is another and we can blame Hitler for setting the fashion when he entered the arena to promote Sergeant Woilke to the rank of lieutenant for winning the Berlin Olympic shot put title.

Their national Soccer showpiece having failed in the World

Cup to Germany, Hungary's State sport leaders have jumped in quickly with a claim to have bettered the British-held 4 x 1,500 metres world's relay record.

By a remarkable coincidence all four little-known runners are Army athletes, and if the event wasn't timed by a grandfather clock, and is subsequently ratified, you can be sure more lieutenants and majors will be jogging around Central European tracks in the near future.

Would you countenance Whitehall closing down League football with eight matches still to be played and Football League secretary Fred Howarth declaring the championship and promotion and relegation issues inconclusive? Of course not, but what happens in the Irish Curbin countries?

League hostilities are halted to free national players for special training. Complaints by the fans are not aired openly in pubs and clubs as they would be in Britain, but whispered within four walls and only in the presence of relatives or close friends.

Outwardly, the servile sports-going public smilingly accepts the State sponsored explanations while if writers like myself dared question the decision or levelled criticism at selectors and players, as we have been doing recently, it would be a case of "these operations our Editor and sports writer are reported missing."

SABOTAGE!

And, if club officials nagged about the release of players for international duty, they would be hauled before the Supreme Council and charged with sabotaging the national effort.

In this way sport in the satellite countries has become so politically important and so arduous that participants confess they would welcome an ordinary everyday job of work as a form of recreation and relaxation.

Is that what you want? Are you prepared to sacrifice freedom of speech, thought and action to see Britain on top? I hope not.

Shirai-Perez Fight Ends In Draw

Buenos Aires, July 25.

Yoshio Shirai, Japan's world flyweight title-holder, and Argentine champion Pascual Perez, boxed a draw in a ten round non-title bout here last night.

Shirai punished his opponent heavily in the seventh and eighth rounds but Perez came back strongly to confirm the good impression he created in the early stages.

The Japanese champion was always quick to see an opening, but Perez countered cleverly in those early rounds, with his boxing at close quarters an outstanding feature.

Any points advantage that the Argentinian might have gained, however, looked likely to be lost when Shirai opened up.

A series of right jabs to Perez's face towards the end of the sixth round was a foretaste of the punishment which Shirai handed out in the next two rounds.

CAUGHT ON ROPES

Perez was often caught on the ropes, but his good fighting came to his rescue.

In the ninth he came back very well, and Shirai took several well-timed punches to the face.

For the next round Perez looked clearly the master and to the deafening cheers of a 30,000 crowd he hit Shirai with rights and lefts.

When a draw was announced there were protests from the crowd, but Perez went to the microphone and said "I am quite happy with the decision." Then he was carried shoulder high from the ring.

Before the contest Shirai received a medal from President Peron and Perez was made a similar presentation by Yoshitaka Okubo, the Japanese Ambassador. Reuter.

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"CARTHAGE"	20th August	20th September
"CORFU"	14th September	24th October

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"SINGAPORE"	20th August	UK	Kobe, Yokohama

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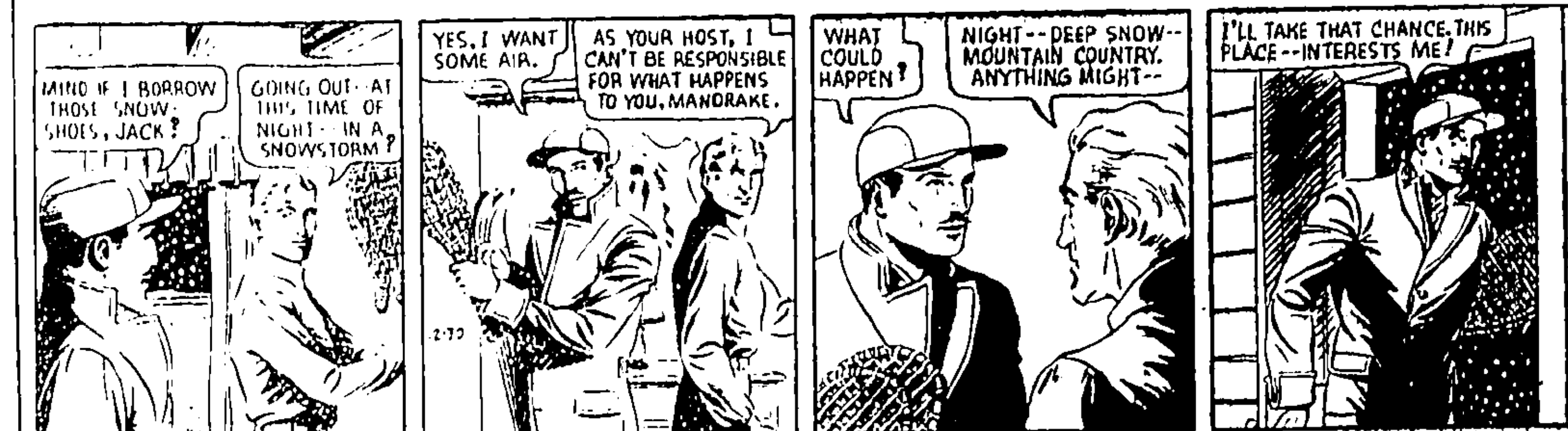
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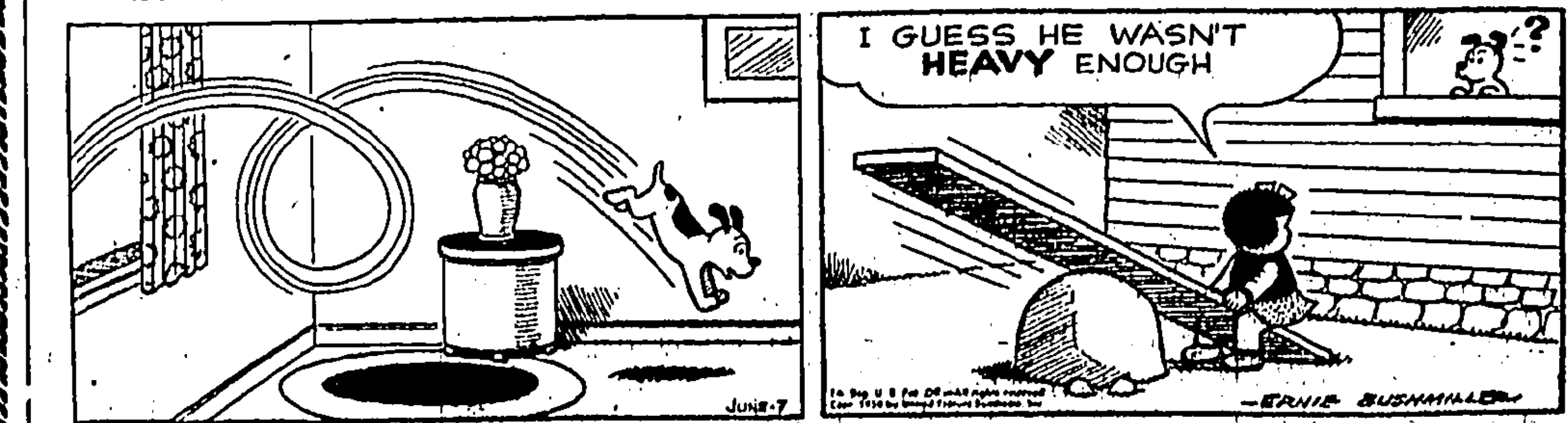
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



FERNAND



NANCY



JOHNNY HAZARD



First Post-War British Film Shown In Russia

Moscow, July 25.

Citizens of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev are this month (July) seeing the first British film shown in the Soviet Union since World War II.

The film chosen is "Pickwick Papers," dubbed, as is the usual practice with foreign films here, with a Russian sound track.

Mr A. Y. Abramov, Deputy Director of the Sovexport Film Company, stated that some 800 copies of the film are being distributed to all parts of the Soviet Union.

Declaring that his company is interested also in "Oliver Twist" and "Blue Lagoon," he added: "We should like to get more British films from which to choose."

"We also intend to buy several Indian films. We have previously bought films from other countries including France, Italy, Mexico and the United States and should like to buy more."

Among American films in which his company is interested, Mr Abramov mentioned "Salt of the Earth."

"We are interested in comedies, musicals and adventure films as well as those depicting tragedy and drama," he explained. "Quality is our only criterion."

NO HORRORS

"Soviet film-goers want gay, happy films, not those propagating war, hate and horrors." In spite of Soviet interest in foreign films, the majority of those shown are products of the home industry—a fact which has recently been sharply criticised in the "Literary Gazette."

In a front page leading article, this newspaper said that in recent films depicting modern life the Soviet cinema had been striving towards "grandeur and excessive show" and dealing inadequately with "the real hero of our time—the common Soviet man."

The common man is often suppressed or "transformed into

LEVITSKY GOES BACKWARDS AND FORWARDS

Buenos Aires, July 25.

Chinese-born Nicholas Levitsky is on his seventh consecutive round-trip voyage to Argentina in the French liner Bretagne.

But he knows nothing about Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, or any of the other ports at which his luxury liner calls, for he is locked in the ship's galley whenever it reaches port, and there he stays until the vessel sails again. Levitsky is less famous than his colleague in eternal travel, O'Brien, who plied the Hongkong-Macao service for several years, and eventually got to know the Europe-River Plate run well before finally being saved from further travel by the Dominican Republic giving him an entry permit.

Levitsky, however, is a more colourful character than O'Brien in that he is happy and enjoys his role as a stateless person, doomed to perpetual travel, whereas O'Brien sought, and eventually found, a lawful means of "jumping" his ship.

Argentinian journalists have tried several times to get a story from Levitsky, whom they visit in his "quarters" every time the Bretagne arrives at Buenos Aires. But his invariable answer is: "I'll only talk for money." No money, no story—after all, I need some luxuries, you know, and how am I going to buy them without money? My story is the only commodity I have to sell.

Levitsky, however, is such a gentleman of leisure that he makes little or no effort to sell the only wares he has for sale. And that, no doubt, is due to the fact that he is a privileged person in his floating prison.

HOME COMFORTS

Passengers in the Bretagne, sooner or later, hear of their fellow traveller, and on every voyage scores of people give him money, cigarettes, clothing and other comforts which the ship's shop can offer.

As a result, he has been able to convert his corner of the ship's prison into a floating home, comparable, probably, to that of the most privileged officers, except that, whereas the officers have duties to perform, Levitsky has none.

"But why France? Why not South America?" he was asked. "After all, France might be involved in another World War, whereas South America is much safer."

"WAIT AND SEE"

"That's what you think," was his smiling reply. "Remember I have travelled and met a lot of people coming to South America. Remember, my friends, that there are an awful lot of refugees in South America, and all of them keep in touch with each other after they arrive. But wait a minute, what they will do if another war starts..."

All attempts to persuade him to continue to explain these comments failed. Levitsky, reclining on his bunk, merely turned his head towards the wall, muttering: "If you want me to talk some more, come across with some money, otherwise please leave me alone. I'm tired."—China Mail Special.



Thai-Burma Trade Talks Successful

Bangkok, July 25.
A profitable exchange of information on trade was made at Rangoon between a Thai trade mission and Burmese officials, said Luang Tawin Seittapalcham, Director-General of the Foreign Trade Department.
While it was noted that the range of goods which could be traded between the two countries is strictly limited they could co-operate closely by placing at each other's disposal transport and shipment facilities. Tawin said that trade, for instance, could be conveniently exported through Burma while Burmese shipments of tin and wolfram may be made through Thai trade routes.
Another member of the mission, Phya Mahai Sawan, said he is convinced that his visit to various countries that the rice producing countries must seek markets instead of waiting for buyers to come to them. He said most of the countries visited by the mission appeared to have sufficient rice for this year.

BUY NEXT YEAR

Sawan added however that the mission had succeeded in clearing up misunderstandings between Thailand and some of the purchasing countries and assurances have been given by several that they will buy from Thailand next year.
The mission was headed by Col Luang Chavaphan, Burmese President of the Burmese Chamber of Commerce and included Luang Tawin, and Phya Mahai Sawan, representative of the Thai Rice Company and Lt-Gen. Monmang, Chief of the Thai Rice Company, Public Relations, United Press.



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CHINA MAIL

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MONDAY, JULY 26, 1954.

SHEAFFER'S
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**JOHN CLARKE'S
CASEBOOK**
**STILL
LIFE**

THE artist and his wife were on their way home from an evening in the West End. Two friends were with them, and all four arrived at the Tube station laughing and joking together.

The ticket-collector at the head of the upwards-moving escalator looked up from his ticket-collecting and glanced disapprovingly in the quarters' direction. "I always look up when I hear anyone jolly," he was to say later, "in his tone, as if light-heartedness on the Northern Line were as misplaced as profanity in church."

The artist's friends bought their tickets and made off down the escalator towards the station platforms. The artist and his wife prepared to follow them. They had hardly set foot on the escalator when the moving stairway suddenly ceased to move.

FULL STOP

THE couple retraced their steps and made for another stairway. But the ticket-collector, who had seen them laughing, had a something else in mind. The push-button at the top of the escalator, that was marked "To Stop, Push—Penalty for Improper Use 15s" had been pushed, and seemed to have been used improperly, for there appeared to be no emergency.

"Hey, stop those two," the ticket-collector cried to a colleague down below, and pointed to the artist and his wife.

The artist was stopped and brought to the top of the station again. "You pressed that button," one of the ticket-collectors said. "I didn't, you said so," replied the artist hotly. "Let me go, will you?"

YOU STAY HERE

"H. O. no you don't," said the ticket-collector. "That's improper use, that is, pushing the button like that. You'll stop here till we get the police, and it won't do you no good calling us names."

He was right there, for presently the artist, whose name was Tom, was charged not only with wantonly and maliciously stopping the escalator, but also with using insulting behaviour.

At Great Marlborough Street next morning, Tom pleaded guilty to using insulting words and behaviour, not guilty to the other charge.

LAUGHING AND JOLLY

COUNSEL for the railways came and called his witnesses one by one. "Are you certain you saw me push the button?" Tom asked the upper-level ticket collector.

"Yes," said the collector.

"Why did you happen to be looking at me?" Tom asked.

"Because you was laughing and jolly, right?" the collector said.

The second collector came into the witness-box. "When I asked this man if he'd stopped the escalator," he said, "he denied it. When I tried to stop him, he hit me on the forehead."

DOUBTS

"YOU'RE not charged with assault," said Mr. Geoffrey Raphael, the magistrate. "What about these insulting words?"

"Oh I dare say I used some of them, but not all," said Tom, thrusting a hand through his thick black hair.

"Who stopped the escalator?" counsel asked him.

"I don't know, but I didn't."

"Well I suppose there's some doubt about the charge of stopping the escalator," said the magistrate. "I'll dismiss that. You must pay 30s. fine on the other charge, and 30s. costs."

Counsel for the railways bowed. The ticket-collectors went back to their posts. The artist paid his fine and returned to his studio to paint a study of a still life, perhaps still life upon an escalator.

Ike's Appeal For "A Great Moral Crusade"

Washington, July 25. President Eisenhower called on Christian youth today to launch a "great moral crusade" against "stupid . . . governments" which seek power and the right of domination over free peoples.

Mr. Eisenhower spoke before the 12th World Christian Endeavour Convention shortly after returning from an overnight trip to Camp David, his Western Maryland mountain retreat.

He deplored what he termed cynicism in international diplomacy—cynicism that is based on practical solutions of the moment rather than moral standards.

He said he was convinced the way out of current world difficulties was rigid support for the ideology that proclaims "the freedom and dignity of man" rather than "the materialistic dialectic" which puts the state above all other considerations.

The World Christian Endeavour Union is an international organization of Protestant youth. Dr. Daniel A. Poling of Philadelphia is president. About 2,000 delegates from all 48 states and 30 free world countries gathered here on Saturday for the five-day convention.

President Eisenhower told the delegates he was convinced that most people around the world wanted to see the principles of the religious organisation win over materialism.

ONLY GOVERNMENTS

"It is only governments that are stupid, not the masses of people," Mr. Eisenhower said. He added that such governments seek "power, to extend their authority over others. Free people do not seek that."

"So your task is to help every man realize that he himself, because he has been born in the world, is valuable," he told the youths.

Christian Endeavour, organized in 1881, is opposed to the Communist youth movement. It has about 4,000,000 members throughout the world.

Mr. Eisenhower, speaking extemporaneously, said: "We must remain strong militarily for the protection of our freedom and our rights to prevent domination by those who would seek to crush us by bullets and guns and planes and ships, all the weapons of war can produce no real lasting peace." United Press.

Police Asked To Leave

Johannesburg, July 25. Supreme Court Judge Blackwell today ordered detectives of the Special Branch of the CID (Criminal Investigation Department) to leave the Trades Hall, where the inter-racial "Congress of the People" is holding a meeting.

The police, armed with Sten guns and other weapons, usually attend such meetings.

When police refused to leave at the request of delegates, a petition was presented to Justice Blackwell. The "Congress of the People" includes representatives of the African National Congress, native organizations, and of Indian congresses.

The 1,200 delegates cheered when the decision was announced.—France-Press.

Radio Hongkong

6 p.m. Time Signal and Programme Summary; 6:30, Children's Hour (repeated by Selly Oak (Studio); 6:30, Cantonese by Radio-Lesson 4. Prepared by S. K. Lee, assisted by Denis Gray and Wai-lan (Recorded); 6:45, "Box 200" Bert Gillett at the Organ (OB); 7, When I Play My Case (Lena Orchestra); 7:30, "Viewpoint" A Weekly Magazine programme devoted to Literature and Drama. Edited and introduced by Donald Brooks. Books: Michael Griffin reviews "A Short History of Chinese Art" by Hugo Münsterberg; Poetry: "A Selection from the Poems of W. B. Yeats" read by Bryn Jones; 7:45, Weather Report; 8, Time Signal and World News (London Relay); 8:10, News Talk (London Relay) of Special Announcements; 8:15, Hands across the Sea (London Relay); 8:20, Jack Hardy's Little Orchestra with Owen Bramman (BBC); 8:25, "The Moon" A Serial in twelve parts by Lance Siegfried from the novel "The Moon" (Part 2) (BBC); 8:35, Concerto in D Major, Op. 81 (Beethoven); 9, Yehudi Menuhin, Concerto in D Major, Op. 81, conducted by Wilhelm Furtwängler; 9:15, "Take it from here with me" by Richard Dix, Benay and Jimmy Edwards; 9:25, Report of last Thursday's Debates; 9:30, Radio News; 9:35, "Goodnight, Goodnight, Goodnight, Goodnight" (London Relay); 9:40, "Goodnight, Goodnight, Goodnight, Goodnight" (London Relay); 9:45, "Goodnight, Goodnight, Goodnight, Goodnight" (London Relay); 9:50, "Goodnight, Goodnight, Goodnight, Goodnight" (London Relay); 9:55, "Goodnight, Goodnight, Goodnight, Goodnight" (London Relay); 10, "Goodnight, Goodnight, Goodnight, Goodnight" (London Relay); 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